

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

The combined poultry interests of Barre and Montpelier are not so large that they ought to be divided.

As effective recruiting agents in Canada, nothing beats the spy who tries to destroy property in the dominion.

There are four weeks remaining in which the voters of Vermont will have an opportunity to make up their minds.

A Brattleboro man made a flying trip from his winter home in Florida just to preside at a church meeting in his Vermont home town. There is devotion for you, coupled, undoubtedly, with a fairly well-filled pocketbook.

Rutland is equally fortunate with Barre in securing an advantageous rate on a loan in anticipation of taxes, a rate lower than ever before quoted to either municipality. So it must be concluded that Rutland's credit also is good.

When you are asked about Vermont, tell (among other things) that there are only 150 people maintained at all the poorhouses in the state. It is an uncommonly small percentage and speaks well for the general condition of affairs in Vermont.

The best Bermuda onions now come from California, but only New Hampshire can produce the best Vermont maple sugar.—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

One of these days, we expect, you will be claiming the best Barre granite is dug out of the potholes of New Hampshire. But 'twill be an easy claim to refute.

There may be deep significance in the reported efforts of Germany to conclude separate peace with various members of the entente alliance; and the significance may lie, not so much in an effort to weaken the solidarity of Germany's enemies as in a tacit admission that Germany is becoming willing to conclude the war with all her enemies and is thus seeking to find an entering wedge.

Commenting on Richard Harding Davis' statement from Europe that in France and England an American "now has to make explanations before he can approach anyone," the Springfield Republican remarks that "those Americans who have to disown their country to get close to foreigners had better come home." To which there will be a hearty "Amen" everywhere in the United States.

Herr Zimmerman of Germany did his best to befuddle the discussion between his country and the United States; perhaps also to give a false impression of the position of the United States to the people of Germany. We have in mind a more or less prominent American who a few months ago took a corresponding duty upon himself in placing the United States in a wrong light before the people of Germany, besides mixing up the discussion.

That dispute among prominent men in the United States navy department as to the most practicable defense of the United States against a possible invasion should be productive of much good in determining a course of action to be pursued, only the discussion should be carried on privately instead of in the columns of the daily newspapers. The newspapers themselves ought to exercise better discretion in the selection of matter to be made public.

The New York police department is a collection of mysterious fellows. When special police squads were placed on the bridges over the East river, at the entrances to the subway, in the railroad stations, in fact, at all prominent places, the heads of the police department looked blankly at their questioners and said that the mobilization was intended to pick up stray burglars. Meanwhile about everybody else in the city knew the unusual activity was intended to prevent bomb activity on the part of "Hyphens."

It is a matter for congratulation to Bennington people that their town is showing a considerable increase in size of its checklist because the increase means, almost certainly, an enlargement of the population. When the last federal census was taken, Bennington's population was 8,608, and the checklist was considerably smaller than at the present time. It would not be surprising, therefore, if Bennington should be able to show a population around 10,000 at the present time. Surely the town maintains its position as the fourth in size in the state.

The comparative quiet in revolutionary circles in Mexico during the past few weeks leads strongly to the hope that the Carranza government is gradually assuming control of the disturbed nation. It is to be expected that with the recognition of the United States and of Germany Carranza is going about the task of weaving the various departments into his power, taking advantage of the decreased opportunity for mischief pos-

sessed by Villa, the present bandit chief. Mexico's hope of salvation lies in the building up of some strong interior force.

FOR BETTER HEALTH IN VERMONT.

The Vermont state board of health is showing commendable zeal in wiping out disease in the state, and not the least important phase of that zeal is the effort to acquaint the general public concerning the more common diseases and the means to prevent them. To set this information before the public in a convincing manner, the state board has enlisted the services of Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, a well known health expert of the New York health bureau, and an itinerant of the larger communities in the state has been prepared for Dr. Hubbard. He is, of course, included on the physician's itinerary; and Dr. Hubbard will speak at the Barre opera house on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 10. The lecture is to be accompanied by stereopticon views which reveal the conditions that lead to the spread of infectious diseases and will be well worth hearing. The lecture is to be free to the public and all are cordially invited to attend, except that children must be accompanied by adults. Dr. Hubbard is to speak in Burlington the following evening, and Dr. Charles F. Dalton of the state board of health urges the importance of general attendance there as follows:

His subject will have to do with the prevention of contagious disease and this alone ought to be an incentive for every parent and teacher, as well as those who in any way have to do with children, or young people to attend. The more that can be learned about preventing disease, the more young lives will be saved, and the less pain and suffering there will be in the world. This is the work which the state and local boards of health are trying to do at all times, and the medical societies cannot be too highly commended for their efforts in securing Dr. Hubbard to give instruction of this kind.

The public of Barre and vicinity should be anxious to hear what Dr. Hubbard has to say, realizing the importance of the matter to be discussed.

CURRENT COMMENT

One Prince that Repents.

An American nurse, refugee from Montenegro, is authority for a story which our natural local pride forbids us to doubt.

It appears that Prince Peter of Montenegro "wants to give up the struggle and begin life as a private citizen, preferably in America."

Whether kings are to be classed as undesirable aliens is a question for the immigration authorities to determine. But considering that being a king in Europe these days is no easy job, we hope the royal authorities would err on the side of mercy, if one came knocking at our gates.

Immigrant kings would, however, have to come on the understanding that they would have to learn a new trade. No mere king could expect to qualify to sit at the office desk of an American railroad president. Perhaps he could hold down the job of private secretary.

Edward VII is said to have remarked: "My son will be king in England, but my grandson, never."

Nicholas and Wilhelm are reported as having had qualms over the permanency of their jobs. Could we find work for them? We could try. The country is a large one, and there is, to begin with, the Russian ballet and the Germanic museum.

It must never be said of us that we ever slammed the door in the face of a king who really wanted to reform and lead a better life.—Boston Globe.

Statehood Anniversaries.

In the centennial celebration of four of the six states which were admitted to the United States between the years 1816 and 1821 inclusive, Massachusetts and all New England have more than a neighborly interest. Indiana became a state in 1816, Mississippi in 1817, Illinois in 1818, Alabama in 1819, Maine in 1820, and Missouri in 1821. It was the long struggle for the admission of Missouri which brought about the statehood of Maine, for it was necessary to create a northern state in order to preserve the balance of power in the slavery struggle.

Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1783 gave up their rights in the Illinois country so that it became part of the north-west territory in 1787. After the little Black Hawk war, in which Abraham Lincoln got his amusing military experience, immigrants poured into Illinois from all over New England. The anti-slavery martyr of 1837, Elijah J. Lovejoy, was a Maine man and a graduate of Waterville college, and his brother, the abolition orator, was a graduate of Bowdoin.

Very properly three of these states at least have plans well under way for suitable observance of those anniversaries. Indiana this summer will have exercises at Indianapolis and at Vincennes, the ancient capital; Illinois in 1918 will hold a series of celebrations at Springfield, Vandalia and Chicago; and word comes now from St. Louis that an intelligent commemoration will be planned by a large historical association.—Boston Herald.

MIDDLESEX.

Mrs. Will White of Northfield was a week-end guest of her mother, Mrs. Jane Miles.

W. H. Marshall spent Monday in Montpelier.

George Herbert was called to Waterbury Tuesday by the illness of his wife's father, Mr. Smalley.

Miss Mildred White of Northfield is visiting relatives in town.

Luke Somers commenced work Monday for Somers & Mix in Montpelier.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Burnham spent the week end with relatives in East Calais.

On account of illness, the Center school was closed Monday.

No services were held at the M. E. church Sunday on account of the illness of the pastor, H. E. Sweet.

WEBSTERVILLE.

Rev. W. H. Bishop will give a lecture entitled, "A Landmark at Sea," at the Baptist church Friday evening, Feb. 11. Social hour and refreshments after the lecture. Admission, adults 25c; children 10c.



If you want to see new winter Mackinaws, cut on new lines, this is the place to look.

If you want one of these seasonable and modish coats, this is the place to buy.

Sweaters, too.

Still going down 5 per cent. every day on the few Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats and Suits—93c, \$1.34, \$1.99, \$2.66, \$3.34, \$3.98, for values \$2.00 to \$7.50.

\$6.22, \$7.48 \$9.97, \$12.26, for values \$12.50 to \$25.00. Only a few left.

See window.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

We Clean, Press, and Repair Clothing

His College Handicap.

"I remember when it was really a disadvantage to have had a technical mining education," said John Hays Hammond. "I remember going to one of the large mining magnates of the day in California, who had got his information and experience by hard knocks, and asking for a job. He said: 'There is one serious objection to you. You have been at Freiberg, and you know you have to learn a good deal when you get into active practice.' I am sorry to say there is a great deal of truth in that too. 'Well,' I said, 'I will tell you in confidence, but do not repeat this to my poor father, who has made every sacrifice to send me abroad for a mining education—I did not learn a confounded thing at Freiberg!' Then he said, 'I will take you.' And that was the first job I ever got."

The Inns of Chancery.

Most of the old inns of chancery are no more. Clement's inn, where Falstaff and Shallow "heard the chimes at midnight;" New inn, of which Sir Thomas More was a member; Lyon's inn, where Coke once taught the students; Furnival's inn, where Charles Dickens lived; Thavies inn, which was one of the earliest of all the legal settlements in London; Barnard's inn, where Lord Chief Justice Holt was among the "principals"—all these historic places have "in the change and change of time" disappeared from view. Staple inn remains in its ancient state by the good will of the insurance company that purchased it a number of years ago.—London Law Journal.

Gam's Dry Humor.

When the gallant Welsh captain, David Gam, was sent forward by Henry V. to reconnoiter the French army before the battle of Agincourt he found that the enemy outnumbered the English by about five to one. His report to the king is historic:

"There are enough to be killed enough to be taken prisoners and enough to run away."

This quaint forecast of the result of the battle at once spread through the camp, and doubtless every yeoman archer of the valiant company felt as inch taller. We know that it was all most literally justified by the event. Poor Gam's dry humor was equalled by his courage. He was killed while in the act of saving the life of his prince.—London Standard.

Different Effects.

"The same thing will make entirely different impressions on different readers," remarked the man who writes. "Quite so," replied the lawyer. "Letters which bring tears to a girl's eyes frequently make a jury laugh."—Washington Star.

Paraguay Lace.

Lace making was taught the natives of Paraguay by missionaries two centuries ago. Today in all towns of 8,000 inhabitants many of the men and nearly all the women and children make lace collars, handkerchiefs and ladies' ties.

Accomplished.

Blobs—I never knew such a Har as Longbow. Blobs—Yes. That fellow could actually eat an onion and lie out of it.—Philadelphia Record.

Results Wanted.

"Who is that young man that calls on daughter?" "A budding poet, father." "Well, tell him to come around when he has blossomed and is able to show the fruit of his labors."—Kansas City Journal.

The Treadmill.

The first use of the treadmill was in China, where it did service in remote times in irrigating the land. It was introduced into English prisons in 1817 as a means of punishment.

Failure after much perseverance is better than never to have had a striving worth calling a failure.

GARBAGE PLAN

CALLED FARCE

(Continued from first page.)

and poor accounts; Orient Spray Co., \$77.81, supplies, city building account; E. A. Prindle, \$8.90, repairs, city buildings and police accounts; Vermont Towing Co., \$8, services, city building and police accounts; Amco Rubber Co., \$41.51, tools, etc., fire account; Gamewell Fire Alarm Co., \$78.53, fire alarm box, fire account; H. A. Manning Co., \$10, city directories, fire, police, printing and stationery, and assessing taxes accounts; Arthur Phelps, \$16.07, hay, fire account; W. J. Clapp, \$41.66, salary, \$750, appropriation, poor account; P. S. Duffy, M. D., \$50, salary as city physician; F. G. Russell, \$20.25, supplies, health account; S. D. Sibley, \$54.17, salary as garbage collector; J. W. Stewart, M. D., \$100.20, salary as health officer and cash paid out; George Tongue, \$3, returning death certificates; Johnston & Gamble, \$1, team hire, police account; J. E. W. Dorman Co., \$5.80, dog tags, printing department payroll, \$107.82; water department payroll, \$30; fire department payroll, \$93.06; police department payroll, \$88.50; G. A. Bemis, \$14, services as janitor; street department, \$5.65, moving snow from the city building; Papin Bros., \$2.50, team hire, assessing taxes account; W. F. Kennedy, \$44.60, repairs, water department; J. A. Healy, \$26.85, services as alderman; N. J. Roberts, \$436.05, printing city reports.

Academic Dress.

Academic dress is a sort of scholar's badge consisting of gowns, hoods and caps, copied or adapted from styles long prevalent in England, the combination of articles being so arranged as to indicate the degree or academic status of the wearer. The code was formulated by an intercollegiate college commission chartered by the University of New York and has been adopted in many American colleges. There are three distinct types of gowns and hoods—the bachelor's, the master's and the doctor's. The bachelor's gown is most commonly worn and has long pointed sleeves; the master's gown has long closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes; the doctor's gown has velvet bars on round open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. Caps worn with such gowns are the regulation mortar boards with black silk tassels.—Philadelphia Press.

Chinese Architecture.

The monuments of China are among the most conspicuous in the world. Interpreted broadly they range from a coin or an oracle bone to the Great wall. China has more than 2,000 important specimens of the pagoda, an original form of tower architecture unsurpassed for beauty by any similar kind of structure. The Porcelain tower at Nanking deserved to be ranged with the wonders of the world, and for reasons which made it the superior of the so-called seven wonders. Chinese sculpture has never been surpassed, and there is no evidence in mundane art to show that it ever will be. There is a single fragment in the Metropolitan museum in New York—a stone head of the Tang period—whose grandeur of plastic mastery since its appearance has conferred distinction upon the sculpture of the world.—Journal of the American Asiatic Association.

Couldn't Tell.

Saturday afternoon a woman rushed up to one of the gatemen at the South station and asked: "Will I have time to catch my train if I wait for my husband?" "Where is he?" said the gateman. "I don't know," she replied. "Well, neither do I," said the gateman. She walked away. The incident was closed.—Boston Record.

Force of the Imagination.

There is a story of a man who was tied up in a dark room and informed that he was to be put to death by bleeding. His tormentors made a small incision in his neck and arranged for a stream of lukewarm water to trickle down his back for fifteen minutes. At the end of fifteen minutes the man died of exhaustion. He had not lost a drop of blood, but he thought he had. Such is the power of suggestion.—London Saturday Review.

Anatomical.

She sang softly leaning in the cradle of his arm, her hands in his, their hearts in each other's hands.—Jack London's "Martin Eden."

WEBSTERVILLE.

Socialist voters of Barre Town will hold a caucus in Loassano's hall, Websterville, Friday evening, Feb. 11, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a town ticket. Signed, Socialist town committee.

Have you ever worn Hubmark Rubbers

If not, we want you to try them.

They cost no more than other makes.

We stand back of every pair and guarantee you more wear than from almost any other make.

Try a pair

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 North Main St., Barre, Vt.

A Doll's House

By ELINOR MARSH

Train robberies, which had quieted down during the early part of 1915, broke out with renewed vigor in the autumn of that year. One of these attacks was not only well planned, so far as getting treasure was concerned, but in getting away with it.

Jim Charnley was the leader of the band that made the attack and chose the field of enterprise by personally investigating different points on the railroad he proposed to operate on. He discovered a cave concealed by thick undergrowth where a party of men might hide. So far as he could learn, no one knew of it. He proposed to rob a train as it passed within a few hundred yards of this cave. A part of the force would make off on horseback while another part with the plunder hid in the cave. A posse would follow those who had ridden away while the men in the cave waited till the excitement had died out and then make off.

The robbery was eminently successful. The train was stopped and the plunder taken from the express car. The robbers made off through a wood, dropping the treasure into the hands of four men who made their way to the cave unseen. Those who had ridden away were followed but not captured.

A surprise awaited those who had gone to the cave, among whom was Jim Charnley, the leader of the gang. He had not been to the cave since he had discovered it several weeks before. On entering it he saw a doll in a little bed and several articles of doll furniture beside it.

The presence of this inanimate combination of china and sawdust caused a commotion on the part of the robbers. Some of them, fearing that their presence there might be discovered, were for moving at once. But Charnley argued that the region of the robbery would be filled with persons moved by curiosity, if nothing more, and that any move for the present would be dangerous. If the child came to play in the cave she could be taken in and held from giving information of their presence.

Little Margy Bickford, who lived on the other side of the rise from the mouth of the cave, was the child who had made the place a playhouse. On the afternoon of the robbery she started to go there to get her doll and bring it home. Coming to the rise, she passed over the roof of the cave, where there was a break in the rock that formed it, not sufficient to let in light, but through which sound might pass. The robbers had closed up the mouth of the cave and supposed that they might talk with freedom. At the time Margy was passing over the break in the roof they were discussing whether they should get out or remain where they were. The question was a matter of life or death with them, and their arguments were by no means subdued. Margy, hearing voices in the bowels of the earth beneath her, turned and ran back home as fast as her little legs would carry her. Her mother, seeing that the child had been frightened, questioned her and was told that some men were in her playhouse and would take her doll away with them.

Mrs. Bickford had heard of the train robbery, and it was not long before she began to suspect the truth concerning the voices her daughter had heard in the cave. She went at once to a neighbor and reported the case. Unfortunately most of the men there about had gone off after the robbers, who had ridden away, and not enough men could be got together to warrant attacking an unknown number of desperadoes ensconced in a cave, so nothing was done except to station a boy of sixteen to watch the hiding place.

Charnley decided to remain where the robbers were only till midnight, then to walk to the nearest station two miles distant and board a train that would stop there at a few minutes after midnight.

Billy Simpson, who was on watch, saw them leave the cave. He followed them to the station, near which they waited till they heard the train coming, and then went up on to the platform. Billy went to the rear car unseen by them and got aboard at the same time they did. There were four men in the gang, but they took separate seats. They paid the conductor their fare, and he passed on to the rear car, where Billy informed him as to the nature of the passengers who had just got on the train.

The conductor wrote a telegram, which he gave to Billy, instructing him to get off at the next station, five miles distant, and send it, believing that his own motions would be watched by the robbers. On reaching the station Billy stepped off on the dark side of the car unseen, and the train went on. The agent was in bed, but Billy routed him out, and the telegram was sent to a sizable town ten miles distant.

Meanwhile the conductor directed the engineer to slack speed that sufficient time might be given for preparation for a capture.

But few men could be got together in so short a time, and they were disguised, having boarded the train and went on with it. The robbers began to leave it one by one, thinking they were unsuspected. This rendered their capture easy, and they were all seized without a fight.

Little Margy, who had saved \$40,000, was adopted by the express company. Billy was given a handsome reward and later a position on the railroad.

Disraeli's Humor.

I was introduced by particular request to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt and a rattle-brained, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled and of which I can convey no idea. She told me she liked "silent, melancholy men." I answered that I had no doubt of it.—Letter of Benjamin Disraeli to His Sister.

NEW GOODS

at Special Prices

Lots of new spring goods at Vaughan's. We have just received new Wash Goods, new Laces, new Curtain Material, new Waists, new Neckwear, Children's Gingham Dresses, Ladies' House Dresses.

Received by Express To-day

Large line new spring Skirts in All-Wool Serge, All-Wool Poplin, all fine models; special for this week. Select your Skirt now.

One special lot for \$1.98, \$2.25, \$2.98
Special new models at \$3.75 and \$3.98
Special Skirt in large sizes at \$3.98, \$4.98, \$5.98
Children's Gingham Dresses at 50c, \$1.00, \$1.25
Ladies' Gingham House Dresses at 98c, \$1.25
Ladies' Petticoats, special at 49c, 79c, 98c, \$1.25

Lots of New Goods on Sale

Now is the time to buy Wash Goods.

All the best Gingham, per yard 8c and 10c
12 1/2c Percales, will not last long at, per yard... 9c
New House Dresses—Sale 85c, 98c, \$1.25
32-inch Endurance Cloth, per yard 10c and 12 1/2c
Wash Silk—Bargain at, per yard 19c, 25c
Lot of new Wash Goods, per yard 15c, 19c, 25c

New Silk Waists

DON'T MISS THIS SPECIAL SALE

\$2.00 Plaid Silk Waists for \$1.50
\$2.25 White Silk Waists for 1.98
\$2.98 Colored Silk Waists for 2.25
\$2.98 White Silk Waists for 2.25
Lot Sample Waists on sale at 98c, 1.25

Don't miss our Clean-Up Sale on Children's and Ladies' Coats and Furs. You will find bargains here.

The Vaughan Store

Scott's Romantic Home.

If any other literary man ever owned a home more magnificent than Abbotsford, the romantic palace of Sir Walter Scott, the globe trotters haven't heard of it. From everywhere in Scotland came stones and carvings and metals to adorn it, and the construction of Abbotsford went on slowly and fantastically, after the fashion of a rambling cathedral. Scott became the sheriff of the county, the king's local representative, and delighted to have the place always crowded with guests. The armory and the drawing room are so rich in curios that many visitors describe Abbotsford as the most interesting museum in Scotland. The novelist's study and his library are just as he left them. The 20,000 books which bank the walls of these two rooms from the floors to the beams of the ceilings did not lose their usefulness at his death. To persons with the proper credentials they are available for circulation.—C. P. Cushing in Travel.

Immensity of Alaska.

Alaska's immensity impresses one beyond belief. It embraces the picturesque, the sublime, the material and the beautiful. It reveals to the visitor, multiplied one hundred fold, the beautiful Thousand Island region of the St. Lawrence, the snow covered Alps, the fabled of Norway and the volcanic and glacial wonders of Iceland. It has the sweetest flowers, the most luxuriant vegetables, the finest grazing and timber lands, the richest fisheries and mineral deposits and a most healthful climate, with the warmth of the middle states in winter along southern and western Alaska and the dry, healing cold of the arctic in the highest latitude of the territory. Extending from our Pacific coast 3,000 miles toward the orient, Alaska is the glittering diamond of America's diadem.—John A. Schleicher in Leslie's.

How Yeast Makes Bread Rise.

In the dough from which bread is made there is a lot of sugar, which contains carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. It is necessary to ferment this sugar to make bread edible, and yeast is used because it has the power to do this. It is made from a plant having this quality. Fermenting sugar is equivalent to curdling it, and there are two results. One is the formation of carbonic acid gas. A great deal of this gas is caught

in the dough in the form of large or small bubbles, and some of it escapes into the air. The part that cannot escape causes the dough to rise and makes the bread light. The holes in bread are the little pockets which hold the carbonic acid gas. The effect of the bubbles is to lift the body of dough so that the heat can penetrate readily and bake it properly.

Perception Outruns Talent.

Our perception far outruns our talent. We bring a welcome to the highest lessons of religion and poetry out of all proportion beyond our skill to teach, and, further, the great hearing and sympathy of men is more true and wise than their speaking is wont to be. A deep sympathy is what we require for any student of the mind, for the chief difference between man and man is a difference of impressionability. Aristotle or Bacon or Kant propound some maxim which is the keynote of philosophy thenceforward. But I am more interested to know that, when at last they have hurled out their grand word, it is only some familiar experience of every man on the street. If it be not it will never be heard of again.—Emerson.

Lincoln's Fees.

As a rule, Abraham Lincoln's fees were less than those of other lawyers of his circuit. Justice Davis once remonstrated with him and insisted that he was doing a grave injustice to his associates at the bar by charging so little for his services. From 1850 to 1860 his income varied from \$2,000 to \$3,000, and even when he was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of the state his fee book frequently shows charges of \$3, \$5 and \$1 for advice, although he never went into court for less than \$10. During that period he was at the height of his power and popularity, and lawyers of less standing and talent charged several times those amounts.—The True Abraham Lincoln.

The Extinct Dodo.

The dodo, a bird bigger than a turkey and too heavy to fly, as its wings were only rudimentary, was very common in Mauritius when that island was discovered in 1644, but its flesh was so good to eat and it was so incapable of self protection that within forty years it became extinct.

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